OR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST

NEW AND IMPROVED ARRANGEMENTS.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD. 

AINS leave. Washington for Baltimore—
Alé and 8½, a. m., and 3 and 4½, p. m.,
as unday, at 4½, p. m.,
are Baltimore for Washington—
(vig and 3½, a. m., and 3 and 5½, p. m.,
b) dualsty, at 4½, a. m.
areagers for Faliadelphia and New York will take trains at 4

To Our Customers

Brilliant Schemes for April, 1867.

GEEGORY & MAURY, MANAGERS,

Vilmington, Delawara.
superintendence of coby the governor.

640,000 ! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF BELAWARE.

RICH SCHEME. .\$40,000 | 1 prize of... .20,000 | 20 prizes of... .10,000 | 20 do... .6,000 | 20 do... .5,000 | 20 do... .5,000 | 20 do...

BEILLIANT SCHEME.

tages of 26 whole tickets.... 26 bnif do .... 26 quarter do .... 26 eighth do ....

\$37,500 ! Lettery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE.

\$65,000 ! Lottery for the benefit of the eTATE OF BELAWARE. Class N, for 1857.

Class 51, for 1857. Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, April 18, 1857. ber lettery-13 drawn ballot BRILLIANT SCHEME.

Wilmington, Del., on Baturday, April 25, 1857.
5 number lottery—12 drawn ballots.
RASSIFICENT SCHEME.

ckages of 25 whole lickets \$270 00 du 23 half do 125 00 do 25 quarter do 67 50 do 25 eighth do 33 75

quarters 95-eighths 52 50.

Class 69, for 1857. mington, Del., on Saturday, April 4, 1857. per lottery—13 drawn ballots.

-quarters \$3 75-Eighths \$1 87%.

n for Anuapolis will take trains at 8% and 4%.
for Norfolk "8% and 3%,
for the West "6 and 4%, connec

ed doing business the second time and forever for a cer many; more than paid all ind business. After which that the agency was discontinued. The object wa that the effect has been to increas · ur business.

T. H. PARSONS, Agent

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Daily Amion.

VOLUME VI.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

## CITY OF WASHINGTON. TUESDAY MORNING. APRIL 14, 1857.

## Washington Aquedust.

Orrice or THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.
Washington, March 5, 1887. DROPOSALS are invited for materials and work for the Washington aqueduct.

Proposals received up to 7th May will be opened at noon of that day.

TRAINS DAILY from Baltimore, for Cumberland ing, and ail parts of the West. ing, and ail parts of the West. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave (except Sunaccommodation with trains from Philiadelphia, first let will be ready for examination at the state of the bridges, April next.

The work to be let will embrace masonry of some of the bridges, gracuation, accavation, and embrachanet of reservoirs, iron pipes gracuation, exceptions, iron pipes, and, rubble, and cut stone, &c.

For the particular works and materials reference is made to the specifications and plans.

As upon a portion of the line the titles are not yet acquired by the United States, there may be some delay in commencing the works.

gone.

Payments will be made in specie checks upon the United States treasury upon the monthly estimates of the engineer, reserving 10 per cent; and it will be a condition of all contracts that the workmen shall be paid their full wages monthly and in specie.

All bids should he scaled, and endorsed "Proposals for work or materials on the Washington Aquaduct."

The United States reserves the right to reject any rail the bids should they not be deemed advantageous, and to make such arrangements as may be considered most conductive to the progress of the work.

ments as raty be considered most communities to the years work.

Every offer 1...nat be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, within its days, with good and sufficient securities, for the completion of the work undertaken; said guarantee to be accompanied by the excititent of the United States district under the decirion of the general government or individuals known to the Engineer or Department of War, that the guaranters are able to make good their guarantee. 12.30, noon. 1773 Mills TRAIN leaves Camden Station at 6 narantee.

Blds will be opened in presence of bidders, if any of the

M. C. MEIGS, Capt. of Engineers, in charge. FORM OF GUARANTEE.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

To Capt. M. C. Meigs, U. S. Engineers.

We, the undersigned, residents of —, in the State of —, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guaranty, in case the foregoing bit of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within to days after the acceptance of the said bid, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient surrection to perform or furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advortsoment under which it was made. And in case the said —— shall this to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next Jowest bidder.

(Signed)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the bove-named guarantors are good and sufficient.

(Signed)

Mar 6—cod/7thMay&lawtf ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL BESSION

THE course of study embraces the usual English branches, ancient and modern languages, marhematics, and natural sciences. Its divantages are:

1. Spacious and well-ventilated buildings crected for the purpose.

2. A full corps of well-quabiled and experienced teachers.

3. A collegiste course of study.

4. A full set of apparatus—philosophical, chemical, and astro-5. Full courses of illustra ed betures on natural philosoph

rs.
Comfortable boarding arrangements; Lut two st
d in the same room.
Seeding room constantly surplied with papers, &c.
Location bealt ful, attractive, and accessible fro

10 A prevailing Christian tone and sim in all its instruction an R. L. BROCKETT, Principal.

The College of St. James, Maryland. The College of St. James, Maryiand.

Till second term of the present annual session opens February
20. Full preparatory commercial and collegiate courses or
study are pursued. Students join whatever class their examination
shows them to be qualified to enter; and the college charges, &c.
count from the date of entrance. A nut in arrangements are made
affording every facility, notwithstanding the loss of Kemp Hall by
fire in January. College charge for the entire annual session, covcing all ordinary expenses, \$250

Application for fuller information, or for the admission of new
students, to be made to the rector, College of St. James P. O., Marytand.
Feb 14—2awiwit†

IMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS,

By which their incomes must be doubled.

The undersigned has invented and obtained letters general from the United States for the arrangement and combination of maching for convering seed cotton into yaras by one continuous processmine gin through the various preparation and signing machine machine. \$51,534!

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE.

Class 73, for 1857.

Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, April 11, 1857.

number lottery—13 drawn ballots.

advanced prices.
The undersigned is prepared to dispose of privileges to use heat; and planters will be informed as to name, with complete i uctions how to use it, how to obtain the best machinery, and it other necessary particulars, on application addressed to Dec 6—2awlyif GEORGE G. HENRY, Mobile. Washington Insurance Company.

IN accordance with the pro-isions of the 2d section of the "act to Incorpore a m insurance company in the city of Wazhington, approved February 16, 1857," the sub-cribers, being the persons nam d in the 1st section of said act, do hereby authorize a subscription to be opened for the capital stock of said company at the 85-tionery Store of Wm. F. Bayty, on Pennsylvania avenue, between 1 th and 12th streets, on Monday, the 9th of March next, between the bours of 12 and 30-tlock, to m.

The provisions of the said 2s section are as follows, and must be griefly complical with:

sricily comprised with:

"And be it further enacted, That the persons named in the foregoing section, or a majority of them, are bereby authorized to open
a s bescription in the cuts of Washington for raising a coalital stock
of two hundred thousand dollars in shares of twenty dellars each,
and that each serson on subscribing shall pay to the persons above
mentissed four dollars on each stage subscribed for and that the
remainder of the said twenty dollars shall be secured by negotiable
n-tes, signed and endorsed o tra satisfaction of said persons, or a
majority of them, and reasons thereof may be demansful at such
times and in such proportion as the president and divertors bereafter mentioned shall judge advi-able, giving six weeks notice in three
of the gazettes prin ed in the District of Columbia."

St.A.S. H. Hill.L.

St.A.S. H. Hill.L.

of Columbia."
SILAS II. HILL,
1. C. MCGUIRE,
BENJAMIN BEALL,
MANUEL BACON,
JOSEPH BRIY AN,
AUGUSTUS E. PERRY,
C. MILLER,
WM. T. DOVE,
WAGTER LENOX,
M. W. GALT,
WALTER WARPER,
W. WALL,
WM. F. BAYLY.

Washington, February 23, 1857, Feb 25-JiawiMar9&d

RESTAURANT.

D. Icernois' Hotel, Pennsylvania apsune, between 17th and 18th streets, Washington, D. C. D. recenous Hotel, Pennsylvania ayanse, heliseen 17th and 18th streets, Washington, D. C.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to inform his friends and the public I that this restaurant, recently established on the most modern and improved principle, with salion, private dining rooms, and fur nished in the latest viyle, has now engaged a competent and professional Prench cook recently arrived from Paris, where he has an improved principle, with salion, private dining rooms, and fur nished in extensive reputation as a first rate arises at his business; and as the proprietor howelf has a distinguished reputation, both in Yrance and in this country, as one of the best artises and caferiers, he hatters himself that he cannot fail to give satisfaction to these who may favor him with their patronage.

Attached to the restaurant is a law well supplied with the choicest of wines, inquisor, game, and other delicacies of the season. Hot and cold lunch from 11, a.m., until 12, p. na. The proprietor hapist received, per that meaner from Europe, a large stock of champagne, clared, eigner, with a general assortment of the finest of inquency preserves, truthes, &c., &c., which he can offer lower than any other house in like city, per bot, hasket, or single bottle.

Private dinner or supper parties formshed and attended to on the shortest notice in any part of the city. Lee cream, jelly, plumbier, and all description of caniectionery business.

THIS book should be in the bands of every stranger sejourning in the city; being a complete guide with a panoramic view of the city, multic buildings, and status;.

A new map of Washington with all the new improvements, &c, for sale in the Capitol, at the book stand, and at the bookstores.

FOR SALE or rent, that very desirable lot of ground I on the corner of Third street and Indiana avenue, containing about 6,00, square feet, more or less.

Also, a very large double house. 42 by 45 fact, three story, with basement and cellar, with all the modern improvements—gas, hot and cold where hath-room, water-closet, furnace, &c 1 also, stable, carriage house, and ice-house. This preperty would suit a foreign minister or member of the cabinet, or any gentleman desirous of obtaining a line house.

Apply to damnel Fowler. F steer, No. 427, between 6th and 7th streets, or to if G. ani, at the banking-house of Savenay, Rittenhouse, Fast, & Co.

Feb 10—cedw

Arny's Confectionary, Arny's Confectionary,

No. 84 Bridge street, Georgetown, D. C.

WHERE all kinds of entertainments are furnished, with the heat
tice creams, cakes, water ices, confect, &c., at the shortest notice, and on the most medicant terms. Media awarded at the last
exhibition of Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute,

Web 3-ddt

May 35-law6w\*

Maryland State Lotteries for April, 1887. R. FRANCE & CO., MANAGERS. GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

Class 9, To be drawn in Baltimore, April 4, 1857. RICH SCHENE.
.\$40,000 | 10 prizes of.
.\$40,000 | 20 do
.10,000 | 20 do
.5,057 | 20 do
.5,000 | 143 do meber tickets draw \$10 uctt-&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. Tickets \$10-halves \$5-quarters \$6 5c. \$10,000 capital! 14 drawn ballors. GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

C ass 10, To be drawn in Haltimore city, April 11, 1867. 75 numbers—14 drawn. numbers—14 drawn GRAND SCHEME. .540,000 4 prizes .10,432 5 do .6,000 5 do .6,000 10 do Tickets \$10-halves \$5-quarters \$2 50. \$35,000 capital prize ! SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY, Class 14,
To be drawn in Baltimore city, April 15, 1857.

.\$35,000 2 prizes of..... 10,297 2 do ..... 5,600 2 do ..... 5,000 10 do .... 3,000 20 do .... 3,000 173 lowest 3 num ac. &c. Tickets §10—halves §5—quarters §3 50, f £6 wholes 

\$10-halves \$5-quarters \$2.50 \$40,060 ! GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

Class F,

To be drawn in Baltimore city, April 25, 1857.

MASSIFICENT SCHEME.

15,000 | 5 prizes of |

15,000 | 6 do |

5,000 | 10 do |

6,000 | 10 down 3 numbers |

4,000 | 10 down 3 numbers |

4,000 | 10 down 3 numbers |

1,000 | 10 down 3 number Certificate package 25 wholes.
Shares in proportion.
All orders for lickets in the above will meet with pricion, and drawings will be forwarded to all who order

[No. 575.] BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

pursuance of law, I. FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the Uni-ed States of America, do bereby declare and make known that blic estes will be field at the undermentiened land offices in the artroay of Oragon, at the periods hereinafter designated, to vit:

At the land office at Ormony Crry, commencing on Monday, the earth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within he following named townships, viz: North of the base line and east of the Willamette meridian.

Township one and fractional township two, of range one.

South of the base line and east of the Willamette meridian. Townships one, two, and three, of range one. Townships one, two, and three, of range two.

North of the base line and west of the Willame to meridian. l'ownship one, of ranges one, 100, and three. South of the base line and west of the Willymeite meridian

South of the base line and west of the Williamette meridian
Township one, of ranges one, at the one
Township three, of ranges one and there.
Township four, of ranges one, theo, and three,
Township seven, of ranges two, three, four, and fire.
Township seven, of ranges two, three, four, and fire.
Township seventeen and eighteen, of range three.
Townships seventeen and eighteen, of range four.
At the land office at Winchestan, commencing on Monday, the
stalt day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands that
ted within the following-named townships, viz:

South of the base line and west of the Williamette merillian

eight, the east half of section, the cas half of the borthwest quarter, on nothwest quarter of the borthwest quarter, and the cast half of the southwest quarter of section ten; the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section ten; the southwest quarter of section twelvest quarter of section ten; the southwest quarter of section twelvest sections thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen; the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty, actions twenty-entry-one to twenty-entry inclusive; the east half and the northwest quarter of section twenty eight; tost one and twe, and the southwest quarter of section twenty eight; the sone and twe, and the southwest quarter of section twenty when the southwest quarter of the southwes cight, the cast ball of section, the cas hall of the northwest

sive; the east half and the northwest quarter of section twenty eight; lots one and twe, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-rine; the northeast quarter of section thirty-three, and seccions thirty-lour and thirty-five of township twenty-two, of range eight.

Lots one and two of section seven; lots one to five, inclusive, and the east half of the southeast quarter of a ction eight, the west half of the southeast quarter of sec ion mine, the north half of the northwest quarter, and lots one to four, inclusive, of section thirteen; the north half, and lots one to four inclusive, of section fourteen; the south half of the northwest quarter, and lots one to four, inclusive, of section fourteen; the south half of the northeast quarter, the sout half of the northwest quarter, and lots one to four, inclusive, of section ficen; the northeast quarter of the northeast, and lots one and two of section seventeen, and lots one to four, inclusive, of section of the northwest quarter, of the northwest, inclusive, of section eighteen of township twenty-two, of range sine.

Towashlps twenty-six and twenty-seven, of range fire.

one t as, uccurve, or section eighteen or owner p twenty-two, of range nine.

Townships twenty-six and twenty-seven, of range fire.

Townships theory-six, thirty-seven, and thirty-sight, of range one That pert of township thirty-six, south and east of the Indian reservation, township thirty-seven, sections one to six inclusive, necessary to the fire the consecution of the fire the chiese, and section twenty-four of town hip thirty-sight, of range fiso.

That part of township thirty-six south of the Indian reservation, of range fire township thirty-six south and west of the Indian reservation, of range four.

of range target. That part of township thirty-six south and west of the Indian reservation, of range four.

Sections four to nine inclusive, sections littern and seventeen to twenty-four inclusive, and sections twenty-eight to thirty-three, inclusive, of ownship thirty-six, of same fire.

For the first sections were the first same first to the first should be a first same first same first sections one to twenty-two, and ten, to filtern, inclusive, and sections transy-two to twenty-two, and ten, to filtern, inclusive, and sections one to elswen, inclusive, of township thirty-seven; sections two to nine cen, inclusive, and twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-two inclusives, and twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-seven, the southwest quirter of section therety was a section thirty and thirty one, the west half of section thirty two and section thirty and thirty one, the west half of section thirty two and section thirty four inclusive, and twenty-two inclusive, and twenty-seven to thirty-four inclusive, of township thirty-sight; sections incident to twenty-two inclusive, in inclusive, or township thirty-sight; sections incident to twenty-two inclusive, in incident to twenty-two inclusive, in incidents of twenty-two inclusive, or township thirty in incidents.

South of the base fine and east of the Williamette meridium. Township thirty eight and sections one to as inclusive, and twenty three, twenty-four, and twenty live of township thirty-nine, of range one.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, and other purposes, will be excluded from the sales.

The effecting of the abova lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised, until the whole shat base been offered, and the sales thus closed; but no say shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and up reate entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my band, at the city of Washington, this thirteenth day of February, auno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fufly-seven.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPPION CLAIMANTS.

By any person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands with a the townships and parts of townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and tanke payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing the snotter, and before they are the state of the land and paymented for the commencement of the public sale of the land enbracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be for faired.

Peb 18-law13w Comtainstoner of the General Land Offi OST LAND WARRANT...The undersigned gives notice that he will apply to the Commissioner of Pensions for a dupl PROTECTION AND INDEMNITY FROM
LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE,
THE PERILS OF THE SEA, AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION

FARMERS AND MECHANICS INSURANCE COMPANY OF Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRES OFFICE northwest corner of Pennsylvania aven

DIRECTORS. Hom. Thomas B. Florence,
Goorge H. Armstrong,
Gaurin A. Rubicam,
Gounge Heimbold,
James R. Neals,
Laward R. Heimbold,
James R. Neals,
Laward R. Heimbold,
James R. Neals,
Loward R. Heimbold,
James R. Harksons, Secretary.

Charles Walter, No. 387 B street, opposite City Hall,
John M. Thomton, corner lat street and Virginia avenue, Island
John Riggies, No. 381 Thirteenth street, below Pennsylvani
venue.

MARINE SURVEYOR. f. P. Levy, No. 367 Pennsylvania ave GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

in charge Washington city office, there Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street Anthorized Capital and Assets, \$1,473,057 67.

Assets, \$528,057 07. Invested in Bonds, Mortgages, and Good Securities.

27,474 68 elphia city and county bonds.....

WELLINGS, FURNITURE, MILLS, MANUFAC TORIES, WAREHOUSES, VESSELS, STEAMBOATS, CANAL BOATS, RAILROADS, and the usual conveyances to or from any EUROPE and AMERICA, in the bulls of STEAMBOATS navigati

Waters.

The rates of premium will be as low as other companies, and in ring them every improvement in construction and arrangement All losses speedily adjusted and promptly paid.
Office northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue
treet, Washington city, D. C.

Insurance may also be effected at the Home Office, Northwest corner Walnut and Second streets, Philadelphia And in other principal cities of the United States by a officers of the company.

June 13—dly

United States Mail. FLORIDA.

by 10 p m.

For form of proposal, guarantee, and certificate, also for instructions and requirements, see pamphlet advertisements of routes in Virginia, Florida, &c., dated January 13, 1835, and February 3, 1837. Propo als should be superscribed \*Proposals for route 6349, Florida, "and sent by malito the "Second Assistant Postmaste: General, Contract Office."

AND WARRANTS located and sold on commis

Sweeney, Rittenhouse, Pant, & Co., Bankers, Washington D C.
E. W. Clark, Dedge & Cr., Bankers, New York,
Dreyel & Co., Bankers, Polindelphia,
Josiah Lee & Co., Wankers, Baltimers,
Powie, Snowden, & Co., Bankers, Alexandria, Va.
R. H. Maury & Co.,
do Sichmond, Va.
H. B. Merrell & Co.,
John J. Anderson & Co.,
John J. Anderson & Co.,
March 18—w1&de slin

TO ALL PERSONS CONCERNED .- Notice is hereby given I that after publication of this advertisement six weeks, applica-tion will be made to the Commissioner of Pensious for the issue of a duplicate warrant, No. 18,739, for 120 acres, in the name of Clark Wright; No. 34,189, for 120 acres, in the n me of Barney Casteet, and No. 7,058, for 62 acres, in the name of Jesse Pour, all issued un-der act of March 24, 1855, the same having been lost and a cavest against their location entered in the General Land Office, Feb 17—law6w

CANNIBALS ALL; or Slaves without Masters. By Geo Pitzhueh.
Oliver Twist; by Bickens. New edition, 2 vols., illustrated.
Frank Forester's Sporting Scenes and Characters, 2 volumes, ilnstraved.
Pau Moridian; by Mrs. Sigourney.
The Golden Legacy.
History of the Capture of Washington City; by Major Jehn S.

Villians. Love after Marriage; by Mrs. Caroline Lee Heutz., 1 vol. The Two Lovers; or a Sister's Devotion. A domestic story. Peb 19. FRANCK TAYLOR.

SOUTHERN BOOK.—Origin of the constitution; incorpora of the general government by the States as national public agains in trust, with no sovereignty; history of coparinership Territories, from the Virginia deed, 1784, to the treaty with Mexico, 1884 legal putiling of the aggregate acquired Territories; specific do ties; origin and clause of trouble between the North and South, and Leopovay of the republic; less made of redress pointed out. By W. R. Davis, Wilmington, North Carolina.

Profiled.

Just received, and for sale at Book and Pariodical Store,

No. 216 Pennsylvania avenue, under Wilhard's Hotel.

Feb 20—Law3w

my. Chief Justice Gibson delivered the opinion of the court.

Mr. Chief Justice Gibson delivered the opinion of the court.

Mr. Chief Justice Gibson delivered the opinion of the court.

After stating that the question had been decided against court. They have not only been accused of a want of legal knowledge and judicial propriety and independence, but of common honesty and decency; while Justices Methods and Curtis, who concurred in the disasting opinions have been held any set would be findfully expendence.

But (said he) in addition to the interpretation from "But (said he) in addition to the interpretation from the court.

some time as the slave of Emerson at the barracks, and was taken thence by him as his slave to the military post of Rock Island, in the free State of Illinois. After having been held in slavery some two years at that post by Emerson, he was thence taken by him as his slave to Fort Snelthat capacity at the fort a year or two, Scott was brought Missouri, and subsequently removed to and took up his res-idence in the State of New York. After Sanford's removal, cott instituted a suit against him in St. Louis county, Missouri, in the circuit court of the United States, under the judiciary act of 1789, in the form of an action at com-

I shall endeavor to maintain two propositions, which vill, I conceive, determine the right to recover in this

suit.

1st. That a free negro is not a citizen within the meaning of the 2d section of the 4th article of the constitution of the United States; and

2d. That if a negro slave be taken from a slave State into a free State, and held there in slavery, and afterwards returned back into a slave State, his former condition of slavery.

returned back into a slave State, his former condition of slavery, to all intents and purposes, reattaches to him.

It will be readily perceived that, if either of these propositions be established affirmatively, Scott had no right to recover in this suit.

The former proposition goes only to the jurisdiction of the circuit court, because if he be not a citizen he is incompetent to sue in that court under the judiciary act. And the second points to the same question of jurisdiction, because if a free negro is not a citizen it will not be contended that a slave negro can be, and it also defeats Scott's right to recover upon the facts in the case.

In support of the proposition that Scott is not a citizen, I refer first to the case of the State of Connecticut vs. Prudence Crandell, decided in 1833, and reported in 10 Connecticut Reports, p. 340.

I insert the preamble and first section of the statute, upon

I insert the preamble and first section of the statute, upon which the case of Grandell was based, that it may be clearly seen how the legislature and judiciary treat the su-ject as

United States Mail.

FLORIDA.

FLORI

Prom the Missouri Republican.

DRED SCOTT CASE.

The determination of this case, some month or two since, by the Supreme Court of the United States, created quite a stir throughout the North generally, which it seems has not abated in the slightest degree, and incurred the sovereign displeasure of numberless abolition editors, who have not ceased to pour out their billingsgate upon the majori-

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Distant subscribers may forward us money by letter, and all risk

but of common honesty and decency; while Justices MeLean and Ourtis, who concurred in the dissenting opinions, have been held up as medels of judicial excellence,
and their opinions have, with all the pomp and extravagent flourish of newspaper laudation, been pronounces
such master-piaces of logic and legal learning as should
enuante from one of the most important and enlightened
tribunals in the world.

The opinion fact majority of the court has never been
published, to my knowledge; therefore, what I may say is
without influence from that quarter. The opinions of
Justices McLean and Cartis have been published in ful,
and apparently very industriously circulated. With those
I profess to be somewhat acquainted.

The facts involved in the controversy are very few and
undisputed; and although I am in ignorance as to the
manner in which they were disposed of by the majority of
the coort, I may renture to state and discuss them, as may
appear proper in a legal view. It is not my purpose to
appear as the champion of the Supreme Court, for that
would, is all probability, be regarded as an unacceptable
gratuity on the part of the court, and make me liable to
the charge of vanity under circumstances difficult to repel
it. And let it be understood that I do not intend to discuss the question of slavery in a political, moral, or philanthropic view; but to treat it in this case as a legal in
solving what legislatore, courts, judges, and elementary
legal writers, have said and done touching the subject in
solving what legislatore, courts, judges, and elementary
legal writers, have said and done touching the subject in
solved in the inquiry, and by making correct deductions
theerfrom.

The facts in the case are, that Dred Scott, a negro, became the slave of Dr. Emerson under the laws of Missouri,
while he was stationed at defirerson barracks, in that State,
as a surgeou in the United States army. Scott remained
some time as the slave of Emerson at the barracks, and was
taken thene by him as a bis slave to the mi

Let us now take a view of the legislation of Congress upon this subject. By the constitution of the United States, Congress has the power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States, and to establish post offices." (Sec. 8, art. 1.) These powers are absolute in Congress. They are not concurrent in the several States. No State legislature can touch these subjects.

Jects.
Various acts of Congress have been passed upon the sub-ject of naturalization, some of which were drawn and dis-cussed by the same persons who had aided in the framing and adoption of the constitution, and it would seem reasonable to conclude that the rule thus established was, in the opinion of Congress, coextensive with the power granted.

granted.

By reference to the legislation of Congress, it will be seen that they only extend the privilege of naturalization to white persons. The language of the act passed in 1790 is: "Any allen, being a free white person, may become a citizen, '&o. The next act, passed 1795, says: "Any free white person may become," &c, and in the subsequent acts of 1798, 1802, 1813, and 1824 the same precise language is used.

If free negroes were citizens at the time of the adoption of the constitution of the United States, in the meaning of that instrument, it is plain that Oongress has wrongfully failed to provide for the naturalization of foreign free negroes who may have come into the United States since.

We find that Congress has also marked this distinction of color in the post office laws; for it is provided that "ao person of color can be engaged in the post office or in the transportation of any mail matter."

I may now properly make the inquiry, how do we find that this question has been treated at the North? We find the legislature of Connecticut declaring it an injury for free negroes to come into that State, and providing severe penalties to prevent them from so doing; that they are stigmatized by the legislatures of almost all the northern States as an essentially degraded, vagabond race; that marriages between them and whites are prohibited under the most ignominious and degrading penalties; that such marriages, when not absolutely prohibited by statute, are regarded so shocking to taste and decency as to anount to an offence against public decorum, upon the ground that they amount to a common nuisance; that such marriages are void because of the incompetency of free negroes to enter into such a contract. To all which Chancelor Kent, a northern man, has fully committed himself.

Now let me ask, are these disabilities not utterly inconsistent with the rights of a citizen? How can can labor.

## Manual of Etiquette in Washington. usua is indispensable to influence of Congress and atran-ourning in Washington. Every lady and gentlem-te a copy. Just published and for sale at the book-star but, and at the bunkstones in Washington, SPRING GOODS.—The ladies of Washington and visity are respectfully informed that we have this day opened relay of the latest asjes of French dress and other material to the appealing season, unrang which may be found the of the proposaling season, unrang which may be found to the meat necest Now York importations, a few of which metals, viz.

buncrate, viz.

Etta vich Bayadere bracade silks

Etta vich Bayadere bracade silks

Etta vich Bayadere chene robes

Etta vich Bayadere chene robes

Twisted silk velvet fluurede robes

Bayadere fluurede robes

Bayadere dennil robes

Bayadere dennil robes

Bayadere chali robes

Franch elists robe de chambre

kieh Guderer chali robes

Franch Cygandie muslins

Find, lige cherry, musle, and white French er

Find, lige cherry, musle, and white French er

ALSO-

Prach embroideries, laces, handkorchiets Vells, lace mantillus, shawls, hosiery Mitta, gloves, gauntlets, skirts, muslins Cambrics, illusion capes, ribands, &c. 21—Jawker,

The following statement exhibits the business and condition of the company to November 1, 1856: company to November 1, 1556 :
Premium received on marine and inland risks to November 1, 1856 . \$214,658 cm 176,796 cm 176,796 cm 176,796 cm 176,796 cm 18,793 dm 18,7

Railroad bonds.
First mortgages, real estate
Stocks, eclaterals, on call.
Grard and consolidation back stock.
Deposited with Dincan, \*berman, & Co., New York.
Deterred payment on stock not yet due.
Notes for marine premiums.
Due from agants, secured by bonds.
Fremiums on policies recently issued, and debts due the company.

The instiness of this company will compare favorably with most successful of similar institutions in the United States
From the lat day of August, 885, in five a months, up to the favorable with the sum of flower in the sum of four hundred thousand one hundred cights five dollars and sitty-eight cents, with the payment of it and expenses of one hundred and seventy seven thousand hundred and twenty-eight dollars and sitty-ore cents.
With these evidences of success and good management, the ditors feel justified in soliciting a share of public patronage, belie that the accurrity offered is ample, and that all fur claims will be justed more according to equity than legal technicalities.